

THE
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Far East.
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per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

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No. 16,572.

第 二 十 六 五 七 二 號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

庚 辰 年 五 月 十 二 日

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Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

NOTICE.

Detail of Engineer (on duty at
Belcher and Stonecutters for July have
been posted at Headquarters.

LEAVE.

Pte. G. Miskin is granted 14 days leave
of absence from 2nd instant.

PARADES.

Friday, 23rd instant: 5.30 p.m. Re-
cruits of Right Section M. G. Co. Squad
drill at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

On duty to-night: H.K.V.R.

On duty 23rd inst.: Left Section
M. G. Co.

On duty 24th inst.: Right Section
M. G. Co.

On duty 25th inst.: No. 2 Section Arty.
Batt.

Orderly Officer 23rd to 25th: Lieut.
Preston.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for
permission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their papers at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

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THE Steamship
"CHUEN CHOW"

The ONLY BOAT LEAVING at 5 P.M.
EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day,
SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 5 P.M.
Arrives Hongkong about 9 P.M.

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First Class \$1.50 Single; \$2.50 Return
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Electric Fans throughout. First Class
Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin
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kong.

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HISTORY ... 50

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("Sam Tai Kung," translated
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FOR a good solid meal, 6 to 10 cents, go
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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers,
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours

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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

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DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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GRILL ROOM

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Terms:—From \$5 per day. Breakfast. Telegraph add: "Peaceful."
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighters,
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STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 22nd JUNE.

10 A.M. HONAM 5 P.M. HEUNGSHAN

10 P.M. FATSHAN 5 P.M. KINSHAN

FRIDAY, 23rd JUNE.

10 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 5 A.M. HONAM

10 P.M. KINSHAN 5 P.M. FATSHAN

Single Fare by Night Steamer ... \$ 8.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) ... 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer ... 5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer ... 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. "TAISHAN" Tons 2076 S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1691

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

S.S.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. "SAINAH," 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANSHAN," 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and 11 P.M. other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and

SAKUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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Opposite the Black Pig.

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Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
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highest grade of nutritive cocoa as presented

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is second to none in any respect with respect to

Medial Magazine, March, 1912

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Higher level. Address "Flat."
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, June 2, 1916. 718

NOTICE.

REUTER BROCKELMANN & CO.
(In Liquidation).
CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, at St. George's Building, Charter Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Liquidators.
Hongkong, May 31, 1916. 703

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.
IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and
37, Hing Loose Street, (Old Street, west of
Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK).
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COVIER HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Covier Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Agents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
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Jewellery, Plate and Silverware,
Photographs and Optical Goods,
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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce sold on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1814).
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSONS," LONDON.

ALEXANDRA GAVE.

YOUNG'S "WATERBURY'S" Compound
Sole Agents, Hong Kong, 1916.

INTIMATIONS

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(In Liquidation).

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their Claims against the above to the
Undersigned on or before the 30th
June.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.
Liquidators.
Hongkong, June 21, 1916. 763

CARL BODIKER & CO.
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JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.
Liquidators.
Hongkong, June 21, 1916. 760

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CASH OR

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TUNING & REPAIRING-

A SPECIALITY.

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HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!!!
FARMER HAMS 80 cts. per lb.
ROYAL HAMS 80 " "
YORK CUT HAMS 80 " "
COOKED HAM
(In Slices) 80 cts. per lb.
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

"A SCOUT IN
FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in
Hongkong, with topical illustrations for
the benefit of War Charities.

ON SALE AT:-
Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Messrs. WHELAN, LTD.,
Messrs. KELLY AND WALKER, LTD.,
Messrs. WHITEWAY,
Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
AND THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

Price 50 Cents.

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INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

£23,970,367.
Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,667,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,339,232

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branch £2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£25,339,232

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

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If you wish to be able to read and
write French, you must study with
G. MOUSSION. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA GAVE.

Smokers of discrimination
always selectThe
GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO

It has the distinction
of invigorating the
nerves and brain of
the business man.

Does not burn or
irritate the
throat.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DEAD.

In the German Press much space is
devoted to discussing the best form which
the home monuments to dead soldiers
will take.

There seems to be a general aversion
to the system followed after the war of
1870-71. Every town, important or in-
significant, secured its "Krieger Denk-
mal," or its statue of Wilhelm I, or
Bismarck or Moltke, hardly one of which
has any pretension to artistic merit. But
they were all big and bulky, with much
stone and bronze, much gruesome orna-
mentation. They were stuck up in mar-
ket squares or public gardens, all over
the empire, and in hardly a single case
was there a vestige of inspiration or real
feeling. A writer in the "Deutsche
Tagzeitung" is sick of them all, and
remarks that were they all taken down
from their ridiculous pedestals, now that
copper is so scarce, and melted into guns
and munitions they would serve a far
better purpose than they serve now.

With regard to the future, the most
popular proposal for commemorating the
dead is the formation of a "Hain," or
grove, to be called the "Heldenhain,"
or Heroes' Grove.

SPRITIC OAKS AND LINDENS.
We are told that these groves are
altogether a German conception, and that
they existed in the most remote periods
of antiquity. They must be of oak in
accordance with the ancient tradition.

Each dead soldier is to have an oak
planted in his memory. The oaks would
be planted in a circle, with a space in
the middle, in which a temple or pergo-
la might be built. In the old German
forests the priests used to utter their
incantations after listening to the rust-
ling of the oak leaves in the wind.

If a community should think that the
idea of a pergo or temple smacks rather
of paganism, a lime tree (linde) might be
planted in the centre of the grove. This
would be called the Peace Linden, or the
Friser's Linden. And just as the oak
symbolises German martial power, so
does the linden remind the Germans of
domestic peace. Our forefathers re-
garded the linden as sacred.

EVENINGS IN THE HAIN.

Round the Hain, and sheltering it from
the wind and the dust, there must be a
thick, high hedge, an orderly, well-
arranged range of red thorn, wild rose,
elder, and honeysuckle. The birds will
nest here, and, evenings, when the com-
munity go up (the Hain must be on an
elevation) to remember their dead or
think of the glory of their Fatherland,
it will be pleasant to hear their joyful
chirring in the thickets and listen to
the whispering of the oaks.

MERCANTILE OFFICERS AND FIRST
AID CERTIFICATES.

For some time past the Imperial Mer-
chant Service Guild have been in cor-
respondence with the St. John Ambu-
lance Association concerning examina-
tions for First Aid Certificates which
must be obtained by Officers in the
Merchant Service before they can sit for
Board of Trade examinations. Two
cases were brought to the notice of the
Guild where young Officers already hold-
ing Board of Trade certificates could not
be examined for higher grade certificates
on the ground that they would have to
attend a course of lectures. As they
were attached to steamers engaged on
important war service their stay in port
did not admit of their fulfilling this
obligation consequently their promotion
has been retarded.

The Association now inform the Guild
that the Board of Trade will, during the
war, accept a First Aid Certificate
which, though otherwise valid, is more
than three years old, if the holder has
been prevented from renewing it by
reason of the exigencies of the war ser-
vice.

Furthermore, any holder of the First
Aid Certificate may present himself to
the Association's Official Examiner at
any port and can be re-examined at once
subject to the production of his men-
tal certificate, and one port having elapsed
since the date of his previous examina-
tion.

The passing away of these two dis-
cussions will have beneficial effect in cases
where particularly at ports abroad, where
Officers are detained, or where higher
grade certificates without loss of service

"THE ENGLISH MIRACLE."

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH BY M.
CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clemenceau, the redoubtable French
statesman and editor of that most pun-
gent of newspapers, "L'Homme En-
chaîné," contributes a remarkable preface
to the French translation of a book
describing Great Britain's effort in the
war, by M. Jules Destree, the Belgian
Socialist deputy.

M. Destree gives almost unmeasured
praise to the British nation. M. Clemen-
ceau endorses his eulogy with en-
thusiasm, and his endorsement has a
special value as M. Clemenceau is the
most typical Frenchman of this day.

He frankly takes a purely French
standpoint, and starts by stating the
French "will-to-win." From that stand-
point and by that aim England is ap-
proved for what she has done and is
doing.

"This war," he writes, "is not being
waged for the possession of a town, or a
province, or a colony. We are fighting
for our freedom, for the existence of our
race."

"Monsieur Destree, in the book before
us, tells us about England, about her
naval and military effort, the resolution
that inspire her, and he tells us the
finest and most comforting things."

"England did not want war; one must
repeat this in her praise; but one must
add, also, to her confusion, that she did
not at all foresee it. But for the viola-
tion of Belgian neutrality no one can
say when she would have drawn the
sword."

4,000,000 BRITISH BAYONETS.

"Behold her now in the struggle.
Slowly, but with an obstinacy that
nothing shakes or disturbs, great Albi-
on has made herself a military power. She
has piled up guns, shells and bayonets.
She bristles with 4,000,000 bayonets.
Over the whole vast globe, wherever the
German nettle has had to be torn up, her
soldiers have turned up their sleeves and
cleared the field."

Fleet because it has been able, without
stirring, without firing a gun-shot, to
annihilate the German menace, to
blockade the enemy, to assure supplies
for our armies. It is true; though silent,
the mounting guard is none the less full
of grandeur."

But the English miracle is not there.
The English miracle has not been
wrought at sea. Dreadnoughts, cruisers,
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the English miracle is not in the sea, it is
in the trenches of Flanders, their short
pipes in their teeth, by her guns and
her convoys, and above all, the high
serenity with which she has accepted, on
her ancient soil, a destiny of pain and bitter
struggle."

"Yes," that is splendid, because it is
not at all the work of an hour, but the
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"Other nations have on these epic
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Comprising—
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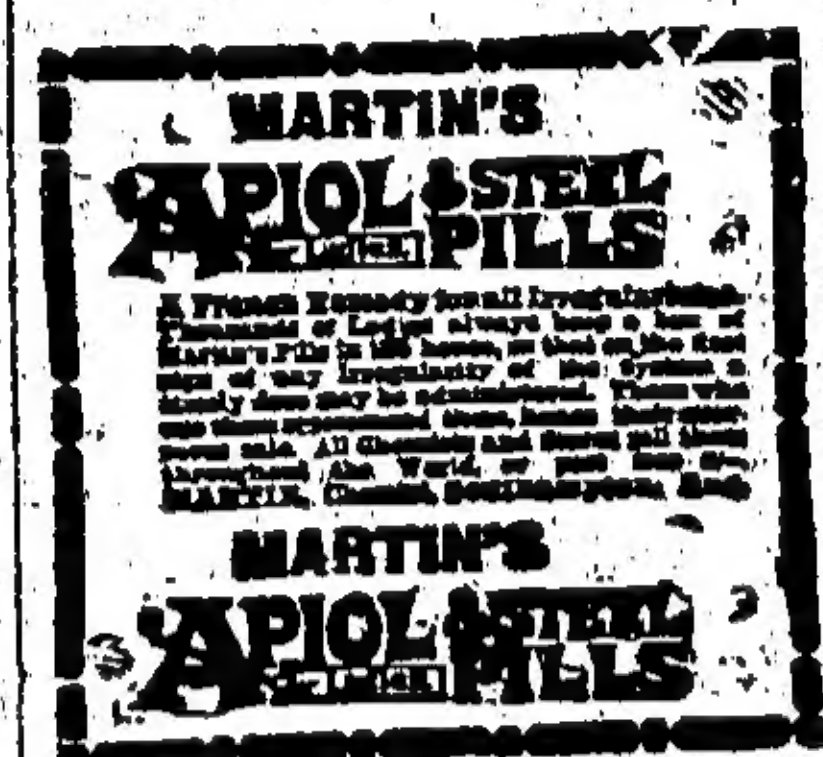
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As per sale plan.	4.40	about	754



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practically almost to the last detail. But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity. It is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

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WIDESPREAD PRIVATION.

"FAMINE INEVITABLE."

The London Daily Telegraph says: Information has recently come into our possession from reliable sources which indicates clearly that the economic situation in Germany is becoming a factor of great and growing importance in relation to the future course of the war. Neutral observers who have visited the country within the last two months unanimously testify to the increasing food scarcity, involving great hardships for the poorer classes, whose privations threaten to submerge even Prussian discipline, and to the feeling of weariness which seems to have taken hold of all sections of the population. In short, all the information available points to the conclusion that the inexorable pressure of the British blockade is steadily effecting its purpose.

"Take the statement of a leading Norwegian merchant, who is described as an intimate friend and warm admirer of the Kaiser, and, therefore, pro-German. After a visit to Berlin in March he described the situation in Germany as very bad, and expressed the opinion that the Berlin Government might offer peace at any time. A highly placed neutral, who was recently in the country on official business, was much impressed by the growing discrepancy between conditions in the army and the straits of the civilian population. The hardships suffered by the latter, he wrote, became known to the soldiers in the field, and had the effect of lowering the morale of the army. Again, a neutral Minister in Berlin describes life in Germany, and particularly in the capital, as 'very hard.' Bread is bad, and meat, butter, lard, oil, vinegar, rice, macaroni, potatoes, and coffee are scarce and dear. There is widespread distress.

Dwindling Supplies.

It is reported that in Bremerhaven the lower classes can obtain neither meat nor fish. So small is the bread ration that scarcely any is left after the first meal of the day. The dietary of the poor consists of soup made from potatoes, carrots, and sugar, and bread spread with 'marmalade' made of potatoes, doiled with rhubarb and sugar. Only 1 lb. of butter per head weekly is allowed. Milk is hardly obtainable, and the supplies are reserved mainly for infants and invalids. Children do not get enough milk, and it is stated that the rate of infant mortality is high. That in Germany generally milk is scarce is confirmed from other sources. Cases are reported of ladies taking their children to Holland in order to secure sufficient milk for them.

A matter of vital importance to Germany is the question of this year's harvest. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg recently referred to the prospects in optimistic terms, but it is too early to form any reliable opinion. Even given favourable weather, the chances are said to be against an average crop, in view of the scarcity of seeds and manure and the shortage of labourers and horses. In this connection the statement of a neutral bank official, who frequently visits Germany, is of interest. He reports that the provision of breadstuffs this year had proved to be much smaller than was anticipated, and in his view a large proportion of the population have been underfed. Of late the scarcity has been a real scarcity, quite apart from any defects of distribution.

Everything, therefore, depends on the coming harvest. Should it turn out badly this observer holds out beyond March next at the latest. Considering the straits to which Germany has already been reduced, and that she will enter on the new year with practically no reserves of food and with greatly diminished chances of importing supplies, this cannot be regarded as an extravagant estimate of the situation.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUFFER.

Although the German authorities spare no pains to prevent the leakage of information as to internal conditions, there is abundant testimony, in letters found on prisoners of war, and from other sources, that privation is widespread and discontent rampant. Letters recently intercepted complain of the ever-growing scarcity and dearth of every kind of food, of the difficulty of obtaining work, of the sickness of business, and of misery among the working population. The following are typical sentences from these documents—
"There is almost nothing to be got."
"Every day we are growing poorer."
"I have nothing else to tell you except that we are starving."
"There will soon be nothing more to eat."

"This is not the crux of the matter. That is to be found, according to reliable information which has reached me, in the fact that the next harvest is bound to be a failure. It is not so much the immediate present, but the hopeless prospect for the future—next winter at the latest—which has put fear into the hearts of the Government. It is that which impelled them to their desperate peace ventures through the medium of the negotiations with the United States. Not from any unfavourable climatic conditions, or from shortage of labour, it is that the next harvest is doomed to comparative failure. The reason is to be found solely and simply in the blockade. German crops will be poor because the German ground is impoverished, because the British Navy has cut off from Germany all its various supplies—first of cattle feedstuffs, secondly of artificial manure."

"I have written both ways, or in winter the crops will be a failure. With the absence of artificial feeding matter, the crops will be a failure, and the crops will be a failure."

"The Man Who Gets There"

is the man who has blood—real, rich, and blood—plenty of it—in his body.

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"We are getting so thin. The doles are very small; the poor get just enough to keep body and soul together."

From time to time accounts have been published in the neutral Press of rioting and street demonstrations in various German towns, although all mention of them is rigorously excluded from the German newspapers. In particular serious rioting has been reported in Berlin, and authentic information is now available as to the disturbances which occurred there in the second week of March.

A neutral doctor, who was on a visit to the city, was in a restaurant when he heard sounds of rioting and shot fired. Armed police came in and told the people in the restaurant that they must not leave the premises. Subsequently they were allowed to leave, but were ordered not to enter certain streets in the neighbourhood. The doctor was, however, permitted to go into one of these on business, and he reports that he saw many killed and wounded, mostly women and children. The bodies were being removed quickly. He learnt that machine-guns had been used against the mob.

WAR FINANCE.

With regard to the financial situation, it is asserted that the proceeds of the new taxes which Dr. Helfferich has been driven to impose will barely suffice to maintain a balance in the civil budget. All war expenditure is still to be met from loans. The indebtedness of the empire as a whole, of the separate States, and of municipalities and communes must now have attained huge figures. The general opinion of competent observers, however, is that Germany will not be hampered by financial difficulties in her conduct of the war. The trouble will arise afterwards.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Of the efficiency of the British blockade there is abundant evidence. A grave menace to Germany is the dwindling of the supply of edible fats, including butter, margarine, lard, and every other form of fat and oil. A neutral oil merchant recently made the statement that Germany was almost entirely without oils and fats. Another neutral, who frequently visits the country and is familiar with the internal conditions, asserts that the native supplies are limited, and that the further curtailment of the quantities which, under the influence of high prices, still find their way into the country, will ultimately place Germany in the dilemma of choosing between abandoning the manufacture of explosives and injuring the health of her people.

It may now be accepted that the blockade of Germany is the paramount factor in the war. This is not to imply that the food resources of the Central Powers are exhausted, that anyone has died of starvation or is in immediate danger of that fate. But it is to imply that the shortage is already great, and that if existing conditions continue eventual famine is inevitable. In other words, the overwhelming pressure of the British Navy has only to be maintained. I write this as one who, up to very recently, has shared the scepticism of the Dutch as to the possibility of their great neighbour, with all his immense resources and wonderful organisation, being starved into submission. There was a time when scepticism was also justified because of the knowledge that reports of German food shortage in the earlier days of the war were propagated from enemy sources with the object of misleading us and causing a slackening in our efforts.

No one has yet died of starvation. That is true; but for months Germany has been living on short rations, and those rations are getting shorter every day. "Everybody gets food, but millions of people are underfed. And it is steadily becoming worse." What are the articles of diet that are getting scarcer? I asked a neutral traveller, just out of Berlin. "It would be much easier," he replied, "to say what is not getting scarcer." It was foreseen by the German Government that this would be the period when famine was to be feared. But by putting the people on short rations, and by instituting "no meat" and "no fish" days, they hoped to tide over the dangerous interregnum between now and the next harvest. In this they may even yet succeed, though the wall of the people for more and better food, the street riots, and the plundering of shops suggest the opposite.

VICTORY CIRCLE.

This is not the crux of the matter. That is to be found, according to reliable information which has reached me, in the fact that the next harvest is bound to be a failure. It is not so much the immediate present, but the hopeless prospect for the future—next winter at the latest—which has put fear into the hearts of the Government. It is that which impelled them to their desperate peace ventures through the medium of the negotiations with the United States. Not from any unfavourable climatic conditions, or from shortage of labour, it is that the next harvest is doomed to comparative failure. The reason is to be found solely and simply in the blockade. German crops will be poor because the German ground is impoverished, because the British Navy has cut off from Germany all its various supplies—first of cattle feedstuffs, secondly of artificial manure."

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has been made worse by the cutting off of the outside supplies of artificial crop stimulants. In all parts of the empire farmers have reported that their land will not this year yield its full yield. With this fact now before them, the Government know that, even if it is staved off in the meantime, famine next winter is inevitable.

While this, as I have stated, is the main factor in the position, and perhaps in the future of the whole war—the existing situation is sufficiently alarming. Every traveller from Germany and every German newspaper—between the lines—tell the same tale of food shortage, of growing distress, and of a widespread increasing discontent among the people, whose cry is, "We want no more victories; we want food." I have already recorded the frequent disturbances in Berlin, though I have received no corroboration of the reports of riots involving bloodshed. These disturbances take the character of what may be described as food-hunts.

Housewives going to the butter and meat shops find outside a board. "Sold out." Then comes a rumour that there is a shop somewhere else where food is to be obtained. From all quarters people rush to the promised land. There ensue wild struggles, ending more often than not in the pillaging of the shops. In the last month there have been continual scenes of this description, so numerous and composed of such great crowds of infuriated women that the police have been helpless. Scores of shops in Berlin have been plundered and wrecked. It stands to reason that when the providing of a household's needs is at the hazard of a sort of free fight, the weaker go to the wall; in other words, that there are certain days when many families go hungry.

KAISER'S ATTITUDE IN TROUBLE. Recently things were so serious, and so menacing was the attitude of the population, that the authorities had to take a hand in the game of food-hunting. They secured the city in search of meat for the hungry people, and to a certain extent, it must be admitted, they were successful in bringing hidden stocks to light. In a few shops which had displayed the "Sold out" sign there were found considerable quantities which the traders were holding up in anticipation of a raising of the maximum prices.

One of these raids provided an incident which would have set any less gloomy city than Berlin laughing for days. It was discovered that a principal user—as those who hold up stocks are called—was none other than the Kaiser's master butcher, who happens to be a lady, a certain Frau Bleichold. For many days this "purveyor to the Court" had indulged the public she was sold out. But some observant persons had noticed, earlier, carts being driven up to the premises. They spread abroad their suspicions. The police were forced to raid the premises, where they found thousands of pounds of bacon, ham, and pickled beef, and whole vats of fat and lard. Other stores were discovered in the good lady's private premises adjacent. From thence the police went to a suburban villa, where the Kaiser's custom enables Frau Bleichold to live in style. And there, too, they brought to light hidden treasures of putrefaction. All of which is very amusing. You come upon its tragic side when you learn that hundreds of women assembled when Frau Bleichold's stocks were sold by the police. The mere rumour that there was meat on sale brought them together from all parts of the city. Hundreds had to go away empty.

NEARLY AS MARKETS. A semi-official statement has been issued that at the last Berlin meat market more cattle were brought in than for several previous weeks. When it was said, "supplies were artificially limited." Incidentally, so, this statement was made the significant addition: "From authoritative sources it is assured that there is no serious want of foodstuffs in any part of the German Empire to be feared."—the mere fact that such an assurance is again necessary being its own contradiction.

But what is the truth about the last Berlin meat market? It is disclosed thus by "Vorwärts":
"Last Saturday the Berlin meat markets were an incontestable sight. The market halls were empty. We had heard about numbers of cattle, sheep and calves having been driven to the abattoirs. But the butchers' stalls were empty. We visited two other market halls and found every stall empty. In the Wedding Hall was one butcher who had some very small calves and they were all sold in the twinkling of an eye. Another butcher elsewhere was offering dry mutton bones at the appalling price of 84/- a pound. When the housewives protested at this shameless attempt to sell stinking mutton bones at this price he threw his wares into the bones tub and packed up his stall."

All this, remember on a day when, according to a Wolff message circulated to the outside world, "Supplies in Berlin meat market were larger than in the previous weeks." Presumably there were no stinking mutton bones on sale in the previous weeks. It was officially boasted, too, that last week Berlin received a larger number of pigs than in the previous weeks. So it did—921, as against 621. But it is forgotten to mention that Berlin's normal supply of pigs is 10,000 a week.

HERE IS ANOTHER LITTLE BIT OF EVIDENCE of the "starvation" of affairs. The Government has been asked by authorities outside the empire and told that the supply of food is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

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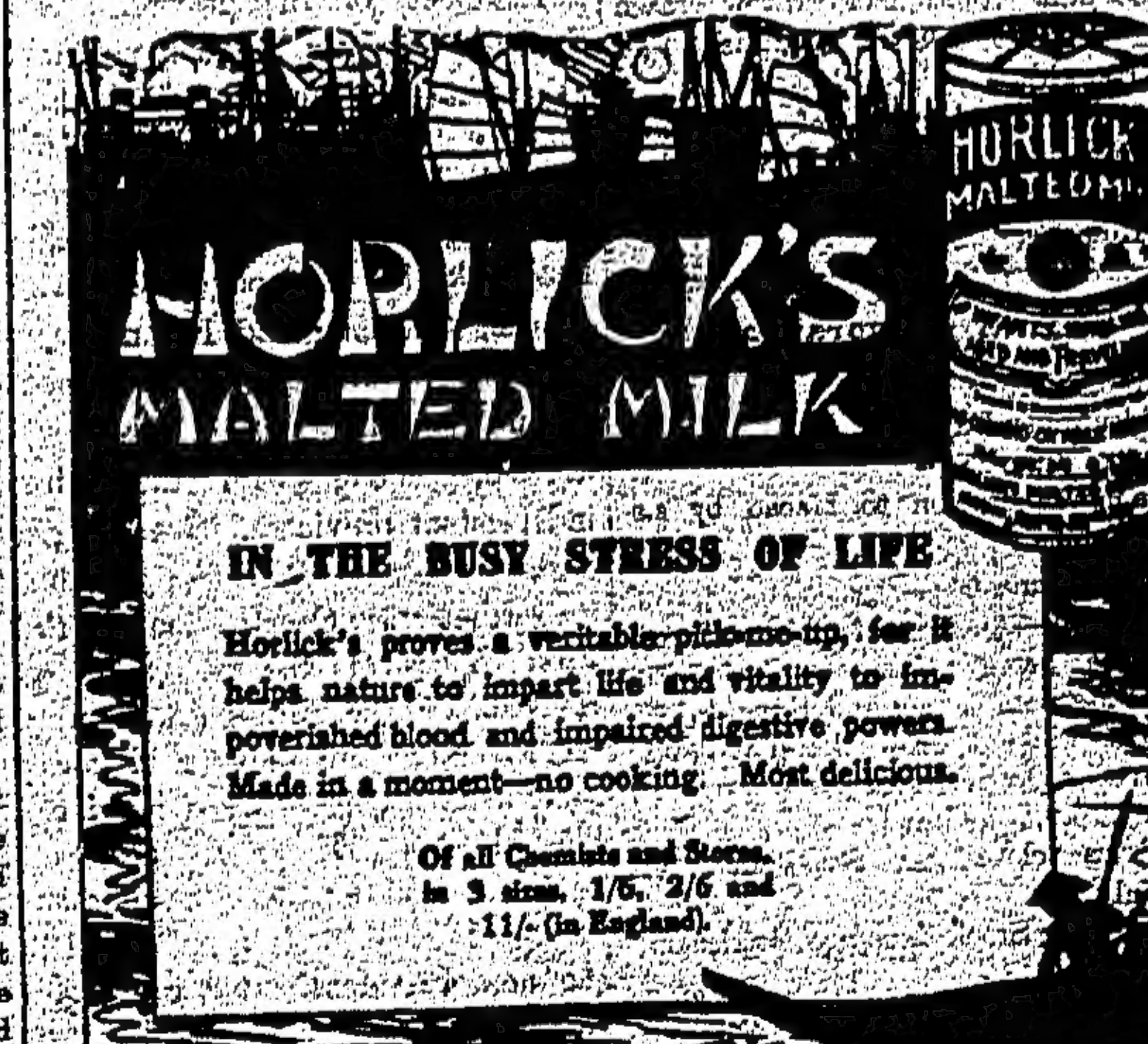
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LADIES COTTON DRESS-DEPARTMENT.

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY
9.15 p.m.—Cinematograph Performance in aid of War Charities at Peak Club.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Swallow Drawn Work at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, New Matting etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 24—
Midsummer Day.
SUNDAY, June 25—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taiwan".
MONDAY, June 26—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, Screens, Drawings, Curios etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at Public Works Department.
TUESDAY, June 27—
Holidays close for Gymkhana on July 8th.
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
4 p.m.—Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.
Police Reserve Concert at Victoria Theatre.
SATURDAY, July 1—
Bank Holiday.
SATURDAY, July 8—
3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana of the Season at Race Course, Happy Valley.

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

THE SITUATION IN KWANG-TUNG.

The incident reported in last night's "China Mail" of the bombardment of Shui Chow, near Canton, because the city had failed to furnish \$120,000 demanded by the officer in command, illustrates the danger which threatens in those provinces of China where large bodies of revolutionary troops are still held together without any means of maintenance. It is an incident which confirms a widespread suspicion that the position in Kwangtung is by no means satisfactory. Chinese Press reports tell us that the President has earnestly urged the Military Governor of the Province and the Generalissimo of the revolutionary troops (who forced the independence of the province) to compose their differences in the interests of the general welfare of the province. What is the nature of these differences? On that point there is an absence of official statement, but the grounds of difference are fairly obvious. There cannot be two kings in the province. We may reasonably assume that the Military Governor desires the disbandment of Suixia's troops, which are a palpable menace to the peace and good government of the province; and Suixia apparently is not prepared at present to acquiesce. We notice that the "Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China," in Shanghai, gave out the information last week that newspaper reports of Hunan, Chekiang and Kwangtung's cancellations of their independence, are unfounded. "These provinces," it said, "along with the other independent provinces, have pledged their support to President Li; but insist that the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic be revised; and the National Assembly reconvened before they could cancel their independence." Even provinces like Hunan, Kiangsu, are all patiently awaiting the consummation of these steps. It appears that the new President, after consulting the Provinces, has decided to issue a Mandate reviving the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic; and is also prepared to reconvene the Parliament, but in this matter, certain details remain to be discussed and settled before the date of the convocation of Parliament can be fixed. The earliest date we have seen mentioned is September. If these irregular troops are to be kept together by their leaders until Parliament actually meets, the incident at Shui Hing—the Headquarters of the Revolutionary Generalissimo—indicates what we may expect. As the Provinces which revolted against the continuance in office of YUAN SHIH KAI had sufficient confidence in the Republican faith of General LI YUEH HUNG as to appoint him the Head of their own Provisional Government, it is difficult to understand why, in the interests of the peace and general welfare of the country, they do not now obey his behests, and repose in him the

complete confidence they professed before YUAN SHIH KAI's tragically sudden death called him to the seat of the Chief Executive. The situation is somewhat puzzling. When the Republican leaders at Shanghai refer to "the Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China" what Government do they mean? The nature of their communications makes it clear that they do not mean the Government in Peking, of which LI YUEH HUNG is the lawfully constituted head. Apparently, too, they are not referring to the Military Government of the four Provinces which was set up in Canton and which declared LI YUEH HUNG to be the lawfully constituted President of the Republic, and YUAN SHIH KAI a usurper. Evidently "the Republican Government of China" to which this "Intelligence Bureau" belongs, is a third body, with headquarters at Shanghai. Obviously, the first step towards peace must be an agreement to recognise a single Government for China—that is to say the Government at Peking. We imagine that the whole difficulty now is a financial one, viz. how to disperse the bandits who have been organised by the revolutionaries, without handing the provinces over to anarchy and plunder. It is evident from the Shui Chow incident that they are badly in need of funds—and apparently the only means of obtaining them is by plunder.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Charity cinematograph performance at the Peak Club takes place to-night.

To-morrow is the Prince of Wales' birthday. His Royal Highness was born in 1894.

Sir A. Wood Renton, Lady Wood Renton and the two Misses Wood Renton are passengers by the s.s. "Nellore" from Colombo to Japan.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN KWANGTUNG.

OPERATIONS OF YUNNANESE TROOPS.

SECTIONS OF CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY TURN UP.

The Canton papers report that Li Lit Chun, the Chief Commander of the 2nd Regiment of Yunnan troops, has seized Shui Chow city and all the telegraphic and railway stations. A section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, in Pa Kong, has been removed in order to prevent the Canton troops from moving North, and another section has been removed by the Canton military force for fear that Li's troops should come South. It is reported that after a military council held at the yamen of the Military Governor of Canton, about 1,000 soldiers have been despatched to the North.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION EXTENSION.

An extension to the existing Police Station and details of the scheme were laid before a special meeting of the Public Works Committee on March 15th last, the report of the committee being presented to the Council this afternoon. The Chairman informed the Committee that the whole of the property formerly known as Inland Lot No. 3 had been resumed by Government at a cost of over \$240,000 and that it was now proposed to utilize practically the whole of this area for the erection of a large block of offices, recreation rooms, dormitories, etc., in connection with the Central Police Station. He submitted plans showing that the proposed building would be four storeys in height and that, owing to the difference in level between Hollywood Road and the compound of the Police Station, the two lower storeys whilst standing above the level of Hollywood Road, would be almost entirely below the level of the compound. The plans showed that, in addition to the entrance hall and staircase, the two lower storeys would contain a large gymnasium, recreation rooms, a reading room, with bar attached, three rooms for the Police Reserve, a changing room, an armory, three store-rooms and a kitchen for Indian constables, besides extensive lavatory accommodation for Europeans, Indians and Chinese. The main floor, which was approximately the Station compound, would contain offices for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Chief Inspector and the clerical staff, a large room for records, an apartment for finger print records, two detention rooms, a dormitory for Indian constables, and a certain lavatory accommodation. The top floor would contain dormitories for 22 Indian constables and 102 Chinese constables, together with the necessary mess rooms and kitchens and a scullery. Two alternative designs for the principal elevation fronting on Hollywood Road were submitted.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon.

H.E. the Governor, Sir F. HANBY MAY, K.C.M.G., presided. There were also present:

H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, General Officer Commanding.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHITTHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX.

The Captain Supdt. of Police, Hon. Mr. McI. MASSON.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

BATHING FACILITIES.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., asked:—Will the Government provide, at an early date, the same facilities to the public for bathing at North Point and West Point as last year?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY read the following reply:—Instructions were given in the middle of April to provide such facilities, at an estimated cost of \$500. \$130 has been provided in the Estimates for the wages of two watchmen.

GERMAN TRADE MARKS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, asked:—1. Will the Government state whether the registration in Hongkong of any German trade marks has been renewed since the outbreak of War?

2. Assuming that the registration of any such trade marks has been renewed, will the Government state what firms have been granted renewals and whether instructions will now be given for the cancellation of any such renewals?

3. Will the Government give instructions that all German trade marks registered in this Colony shall be cancelled, or at any rate that no further renewals of the registration thereof shall be granted during the present War?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—The registration of 133 trade marks along to enemy firms has been renewed since the outbreak of War. These trade marks belong to the following firms:—The Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Siemens and Company, Carl Bröcker and Company, Meyerink and Company and W. and C. Dunlop, Arnold, Kaebler and Company, Melchers and Company, Ferd Bornemann.

This Government does not propose to issue instructions on the lines suggested by the Honourable Member. As far as is known, a policy of cancellation of trade marks has not been adopted in any British Possession or in Germany, and it would hardly be opportune to initiate such a measure in this Colony where the value of a trade mark depends largely upon its use in China.

ALIEN ENEMIES BUSINESSSES.

An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (winding-up) Ordinance 1914 was read a first time on the introduction of the Attorney-General.

The amendment deals with points which have arisen in the course of the liquidations and others which may arise hereafter.

NEW ENEMY TRADING PROVISIONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the First Reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance 1914 which provides for the introduction of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, and 3 Geo. 5, c. 105, with the exception of certain provisions which appear to be unnecessary. It gives the Governor power to cancel contracts with enemy subjects which are injurious to the public interest; gives the Governor power to vest in the Custodian any property belonging either to an enemy or to an enemy subject, and enables the Governor to confer on the Custodian such powers of dealing with such property as he may think fit. It also gives power to wind up any company registered in the Colony which has traded with the enemy through some branch or agent outside the Colony. It is intended to make it quite clear that the Custodian of enemy property, like every other person in the Colony, requires the permission of the Governor before he can make any payment to an enemy subject.

CONTROLLING POISONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the First Reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Registration of Pharmaceutical Chemists and to the Regulation of the Sale and Use of Poisons." The objects and reasons stated that the law as to poisons is greatly in need of consolidation, and the provisions of Part III. of Ordinance No. 22 of 1903, relating to the injection of morphine, were not re-enacted when that Ordinance was repealed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1914. The Bill accordingly re-enacts and consolidates various Ordinances.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Certain Persons. The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE FINANCIAL CHARGES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the First Reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of \$3,947,027.41 to defray the charges of the Year 1915, the sum so charged being expended as specified:—

Miscellaneous Services	\$812,731.73
Kowloon-Canton Railway	3,089,100.56
Charges on Account of Public Debt	55,151.86
Pensions	31,040.40
Charitable Services	11,594.81
Total	\$3,947,027.41

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he would make some remarks on the charges of the second reading. In the meantime he would refer hon. members to the report of the Finance Committee for 1915 which had just been laid on the table where they would find in paragraph 4 a very full explanation of the larger supplementary expenditure required last year.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the bill was read a first time.

FINANCIAL VOTES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote the following sums:—\$1,323.30 in aid of the lighthouses and lights and the installation of an Agn light at Cape Collinson. \$814 in aid of the Peak School, furniture for quarters. \$7,400 in aid of Telephone cable across the harbour. \$19,800.81 in aid of the motor Fire Engine and Pump at the Fire Brigade Station. \$1,457.55 in aid of the Wireless Telegraph Station.

The votes were approved by the Finance Committee and passed.

TOURNAMENT TROPHIES.

OLD-FASHIONED IDEAS AND RECREATION.

The Billiard Challenge Cup and prizes, the United Services Football League Shield and the Hongkong Hockey Shield were presented to the successful winners by H.E. the Officer Commanding, Major-General Ventriss, at the Soldiers' Club last night.

An exhibition billiard match between Sergt. Pitt of the Hongkong Police and Sergt. Barker, one of the finest players in the Garrison, was won by the former who scored 250 while his opponent made 175. The winner's highest break was 38.

The prizes were then presented as under:—

Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup (presented by the Hongkong Volunteers)—Winners, Royal Engineers: Runners-up (silver cup), 87th Company, R.E., with 37 (prize presented by Lieut. Thornhill, H.K.V.R.).

Soldiers' Club Billiard Challenge Cup—Winners, Hongkong Police and Warders (Cup and gold medals): Runners-up (silver cup), 87th Company, R.E., with 30 (prize presented by Sergt. Major C. Doud H.K.V.R.).

The United Services Football League Shield was handed to Corp. Coxon who is the Captain of the R.E. team. The Hockey League Shield was presented to Mr. Dyer Ball, on behalf of the Hongkong Volunteers.

An expression of thanks to the General for his presence and distributing the awards was voiced by Mr. J. V. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve) who said he was proud that the Police and the Warders had carried off the Soldiers' Club Billiard Cup. The dominating factor in their success was undoubtedly the play of Sergt. Pitt. "You cannot get away from Sergt. Pitt," he concluded. "He is foremost in billiards; if you go out target shooting you find him on the range; if there is a dog show, you find Sergt. Pitt there, while at a boxing show he would be found officiating at the go." (Laughter.)

H.E. Major-General VENTRIS said he regarded it as a high compliment the opportunity to present those awards. He envisaged Sergt. Pitt as a billiard player and thought there was no reason why Sergt. Pitt should be a billiard player. "If he went wholly in for the game, should not be a Roberts." "I was taught when I was a young fellow," proceeded the General, "that lay the doors of a billiard room there to drink, smoke, and sweat. Well, if those old-fashioned people had been present to-night, they would have seen no drink—at least I did not—very little smoking, and no sweating. Fortunately the Admiralty and War Office have never thought like these old-fashioned people for many years now, and no Mess or Institute is thought to be properly equipped unless it has a billiard table. Billiards was, of course, the King of indoor games and he looked upon those tournaments as being very useful because a man who was keen knew perfectly well that he must keep within the bounds of moderation, both in smoking and drinking, or he would be off his real form. Roberts himself at his best never smoked at all and drank very little. And there he fell before the temptations of the Colony, and was not the least of his regrets."

THE TEACHER'S STORY.

REMARKABLE DEFENCE IN KIDNAPPING TRIAL.

The defence of Ip Wun, the school teacher, indicted before the Acting Chief Justice and a jury on counts of kidnapping three sons of a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hongkong was opened to-day.

The Crown throughout the trial was represented by the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, while the accused had the assistance of Mr. F. C. Jenkin who was instructed by Mr. Lao D'Almeida.

The Court was again packed, a large percentage of the attendance comprising Chinese ladies. Not for a long time has a Sessions case aroused such keen interest.

Counsel obtained the permission of the Court to question the sister of the kidnapped boys about the school.

Witness said she did not notice during the four visits she made that the scholars were becoming fewer and fewer. Counsel did not propose at this stage to criticize as he would do severally when the time came—the story for the prosecution. He would put the accused into the box and she would tell the jury as to the taking of the children to Macao. Counsel said he had the privilege of seeing the accused in the cells yesterday. He said "privilege" because the mere fact that she was in the dock between two policemen did not affect her position in the view of people who sat in the Court and she was as privileged there as if she had a seat at his side. He would ask the jury to watch the accused and he believed they would be struck—extremely struck—with the very straightforward manner in which she would give her evidence and the way in which she would answer every conceivable question. The story put up against her would, Counsel thought, properly criticised, fall to the ground. He felt it was incumbent upon him to tell her to meet that story and in order to meet that story she was in a very different position to the prosecution who deposed that she kidnapped three children who were admittedly endeared to her and she to them.

The Attorney General disputed the statement.

Counsel said they had it in evidence that the children called her with a pet name "Sam-ka." He could not imagine any human being, Chinese or otherwise, calling by a pet name anyone they hated. The Attorney General might convince the jury that it was so but that was not his own experience.

Counsel at the conclusion of his speech said he was informed that a lady at the back of the court was using a pair of opera glasses.

His Lordship ordered the woman to give them up.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said it could not honestly be conceived that a woman who was fraudulently going to smuggle three children out of the Colony, would obtain leave for the children, or that she would have sent a message to the father that the children would not be home that night. If she had taken the children out of the Colony by fraud, why did she return and visit their father's house? It was monstrous to suggest that "a kid" like the accused could possibly have been a knowing party to a crime of that kind. "She must be the most consummate, the biggest rogue for her age that ever walked the streets of Hongkong if the jury believed that she had any participation in a crime of that kind. After an examination of the evidence Counsel thought the jury would come to the conclusion that there were many lies in the Lam family; they were lying for some extraordinary purpose; they lied time and again."

Accused gave her age as 20 years, and said she had been an assistant teacher at the Shelley Street school for about six months. She had frequently visited the house of the boys concerned in this case and had seen the father there, but had not spoken to him. She had spoken to the mother. The children were rather intelligent and she took a liking to them. Accused's sister also visited the children's house and their married sisters said the three boys visited her (accused's) house. She took the children to Macao and leave was obtained for herself and the children. She secured leave that day before, telling the headmaster that she was going on a visit to the Yuk Pan's house at Macao and that she would return the following day. The Yuk Pan was an acquaintance on both sides. He was an intimate friend of the headmaster.

"When we got on board I said to the eldest boy 'Have you told your father you were going to Macao to-day?' and he answered that he told his father last night. I said 'That won't do; you must go and tell him to-day.' The eldest boy and the younger boy were unwilling to go. The second boy was willing and she gave him 20 cents."

The Attorney General interposed stating that this aspect of the story was not divulged in cross-examination. Mr. Jenkin said that any comment the Attorney General might make would be better reserved until afterwards.

The Attorney General said that was the usual practice. Accused continuing her statement, said she did send a message that she would keep the boys overnight. The Yuk Pan went about 10 o'clock. She really went at her invitation which was made on March 8th. The Yuk Pan invited her to his family house at Macao and she said that she, his head, the children, so well the night after that for the trip. She obtained leave from the headmaster and told the boys to get leave from their father.

At Macao they went to a cinema and then to a restaurant. She said she would rather go back to the house as she had a headache. The children asked her to take them to a restaurant. Accused went to bed and woke up at midnight and found the children had not returned at 6 a.m. She commented to the servant on their non-return and at 7 a.m. she went out to look for them and visited the s.s. "China Clay" and the s.s. "Sui Tai" but the children were not there. On March 11th she returned to Hongkong and went to the school. She asked the headmaster if the three boys had returned and received "a negative answer." She then went to the house and saw the married daughter and asked her if the boys had come back and she said "What you have taken them away and come to ask if they have come back?" Accused said she became distressed and returned to the school and related to the headmaster what had happened. She went to the house again the same day and saw the father who said he would hold her responsible. She said she would go with him to the authorities and make her explanation there; it was not her fault. He said "Very well, let it stop at that, and I will make enquiries in the meantime."

Accused, questioned as to her statement at the Police Station, denied that she said she had been taught to do that to raise money for the revolution. When she was in the charge room she felt distressed and cried. The father produced some letters to the Inspector on duty and said he had received them, demanding money for the release of the boys. It was then she said "Now I know what has happened."

Accused denied that she said to the boys that she was going to take them to Yunnan to see the races.

Interrogated by the Attorney General, accused said she paid the fares to Macao.

The Attorney General—it was kind of him.

Accused—I don't think it very kind of him now.

The hearing after the fifth adjournment was not resumed until 8.45 owing to the Attorney General having to be present at the meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Attorney General said he did not intend playing up to the feelings of the jury. Counsel for the defence had been very much moved by the appearance in the docks of a little girl but the Attorney General reminded the jury that accused was a married woman and after they had seen her in the box he thought they would come to the conclusion that she was quite able to take care of herself. Counsel's attitude towards the Lam family was entirely different; he represented them as oppressive and a criminal lot of people bound together in a conspiracy to send the accused to jail.

If a story such as had been deposed for the defence could get the accused off then no child attending school in Hongkong would be safe.

The Acting Chief Justice, in his summing up said that when the accused was before the Police Court she was there on an indictable offence and was not at liberty to waste the time of the Court in making a long statement in defence.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" and prisoner was discharged.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

FOREIGN LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

PEKING, June 21.
Tao Ting Kong has been appointed a Special Delegate to consult with the Quintuple Bank Group with a view to raising a big loan.

PROPOSED CHINESE BANK AMALGAMATION.

PEKING, June 21.
The Government has decided to amalgamate the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and to call it the Central Bank.

THE LATE MONARCHICAL AGITATION.

PEKING, June 21.
Two of the sons of the late Yuan Shih KAI have requested the Government to pursue the promoters of the late monarchical agitation.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

4 p.m.

Banks	9.785
Docks	121 5
Indo/Def	1284 5
Indo/Exp	75 5
Sugars	118 5
Wheat	805 5
Cement	9.40 5
Douglases	123 5

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels, when general attention at the same time should be directed to the child's diet. Children who are fed on milk, bread, and butter, and who are not given any other food, are liable to have loose bowels. This is due to the fact that the milk is not properly digested, and the bowels are not properly regulated. Mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels, when general attention at the same time should be directed to the child's diet. Children who are fed on milk, bread, and butter, and who are not given any other food, are liable to have loose bowels. This is due to the fact that the milk is not properly digested, and the bowels are not properly regulated.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "China Mail.")

BRITISH AEROPLANE RAID AT EL ARISH.

MANY ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 21.

An official statement says:—On the 19th inst. eleven of our aeroplanes bombed the enemy aerodrome, camps and troops at El Arish. They destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground, killing the pilot, observer and mechanic. One, which was about to fly, was burned. They damaged the hangars and at least five other aeroplanes were destroyed.

We lost three aeroplanes, but all the pilots were saved.

RUSSIAN GUNNERS AS CAVALRY.

Petrograd, June 21.

The dash work of the horse artillery mentioned in a recent communication was at Zolotezhiki (almost due north of Czernowitz). When the enemy was driven out of positions and fleeing in disorder, a Russian battery commander, as no cavalry were available, dispatched sixty mounted gunners. Forty of them captured the retreating infantry and captured 150 of them. The remaining twenty stopped a fleeing Austrian battery. The latter made a stout defence with revolvers and carbines and their commander was killed, and the horses and gun-tugs wiped out before the battery surrendered. Only three Russians were killed.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

THE RECALITRANTS CONDEMNED.

LONDON, June 21.

The Irish difficulty is deepened. The general feeling is that the prosecution of the war should be the first consideration.

The attitude of the southern Irish Unionists, which is attributed to the belief that disloyalty is reviving, is regarded as most regrettable, as it is understood that Mr. Lloyd George's scheme concerned them the inclusion of thirty representatives in the Irish House of Commons.

The Daily Mail says the difficulty is delaying the appointment of a successor to Lord Kitchener. The public is impatient at the pettifoggish politicians and it urges Mr. Asquith to put his foot down.

The Times denounces the disloyalists and says they are likely to come into line as Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are supported by an important body of Unionists.

The Daily News says the Ulster members of the House of Commons do not sympathize with the recalcitrants. Sir Edward Carson snubbed all English Unionists who urged the Unionist Party Committee to adopt a resolution opposing an Irish settlement.

THE TONNAGE PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 21.

A sub-committee of the Unionist War Committee which has been considering the tonnage problem, recommends that a Ministry of Shipping be formed on the lines of the Ministry of Munitions.

KAISER PARDONS A BRITISH PRIYATE.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The Kaiser has pardoned Private Lonsdale, who had been condemned to death for insulting an officer at the prisoners-of-war camp at Doberitz.

DUTCH STEAMERS AGAIN USING SUEZ ROUTE.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The Nieuws van den Dagh states that the steamer Prinses Juliana, sailing for the East Indies to-day, resumes the Suez route.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRUSHING THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

GROWING SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS ALSO DEFEATED.

Petrograd, June 20.

The Russians are pursuing General Pflanzer's Army in the Bukovina most speedily, and covered 13 miles in a day.

It is reported that the Austro-Germans have sent reinforcements to the Russian south-western front from all other fronts.

General Kaledin is pressing westwards to the south of Vladimir Volynsk with the object of cutting the enemy's communications between Kovel and Lemberg.

The extension of General Kaledin's eighty-mile front, southwards promises a junction with the Army operating in the direction of Lemberg from Brody.

ENEMY'S RIGHT FALING BACK IN DISORDER.

Petrograd, June 20.

A communication says:—The enemy is continuing his furious counterattacks in many sectors of General Brusilov's front.

In a fight on the River Stry on the 17th inst. 30 miles north-east of Lutsk, we took prisoner 3,253 officers and men and 17 machine-guns. In the Lokacz district we recaptured the guns lost to the Austrians during a great mass attack by the latter and took 1,200 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

The enemy is resisting desperately on the Stry, north of Buczacz.

The enemy's extreme right is falling back in disorder, and is being vigorously pursued. We occupied various villages on the River Sereth line.

On the Dvina front we are intensely bombarding the enemy positions at many points.

VON LINSINGEN BEATEN.

PARIS, June 20.

The Russians have defeated two German Divisions under General von Linsingen, to the west of Kolki.

This is a most important success, as the Russians' advance toward Kovel has been hitherto held up here.

PFLANZER'S ARMY CUT IN TWO BY RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, June 21.

The Russians have cut General Pflanzer's Army in the Bukovina in two parts, driving one towards the Rumanian frontier and the other towards the Carpathians.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Petrograd, June 20.

A communication says:—In the direction of Bagdad we repulsed an infantry and cavalry offensive in the Scorpil region with great loss to the enemy.

THE YERDUN REGION.

GERMAN NIGHT ATTACKS SMASHED.

PARIS, June 20.

To-day's communication says:—Three German night attacks to the north-west of Hill 321 were smashed by machine-guns and a certain fire.

There was an intense bombardment in Vaux Wood and at Chateauvert.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 21.

A communication says:—There has been mining activity and a reciprocal bombardment in the Loos sector, where last night we surprised and bombed a large hostile working party, inflicting numerous casualties.

LIVELY FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DEFEATED.

Rome, June 20.

A communication says:—There has been lively fighting to the north and north-east of Asiago, where violent thunder storms increased the difficulties of progress. Enemy counter-attacks were defeated. The Alpini took 200 prisoners.

Enemy night attacks on our new positions on the Piave River were driven off with loss.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC SEA.

NARRATIVES BY MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

(Copyright by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, 1916.)

LONDON, June 20.

In the first of three copyright articles based on Admiralty reports Mr. Rudyard Kipling describes the adventures of the submarines E9 and E7 in the Baltic Sea. The second article will be published on the 23rd inst. and third on the 26th inst.

The first article tells with inimitable power, the experiences of Commander Max Horton's submarine E9: how, led by an ice-breaker, she proceeded to a certain station in the Baltic in mid-winter, where she worked in a mixture of black ice and dirty "ice-cream" how she manoeuvred in a heavy swell, making the keeping of depth difficult, towards an enemy destroyer and fired a torpedo; and then dipped to rise just afterward and find that the destroyer had disappeared.

The submarine afterwards went to bed in the chill dark while other destroyers sought her, and eventually returned to safety, with everything aboard frozen.

Mr. Kipling then describes how, in the summer-time, the submarine had often to go to bed by day while the Baltic Sea was like glass, and was rewarded at length by seeing two enemy battleships, escorted by destroyers, approaching at a fast speed. The submarine crept up, fired torpedoes from both tubes at the leading ship, and saw the first strike before the foremost funnel, smoke and debris rose to the mast-head.

A destroyer immediately chased the submarine, which just escaped. The crew meanwhile heard the second torpedo strike and explode, and when the submarine rose to the surface a little later she found a destroyer waiting to pounce on her, but she just had time to see "one little nigger-boy" instead of two upon the waters before hastily re-sinking.

GREEK CABINET TO RESIGN.

ATHENS, June 20.

The New Assy announces that the resignation of the Skouloumbis Cabinet will probably be announced to-day. The King has summoned M. Zaimis, but ministers are conflicting.

THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S REPORT.

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara said that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch has not yet been received.

NAVAL HONOURS.

LONDON, June 20.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.) and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order (K.C.V.O.).

LORD FRENCH AND LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 20.

Had not always seen eye to eye.

In the House of Lords, Field-Marshal Viscount French of Ypres paid tribute to the late Lord Kitchener's unflinching efforts to supply his demands when he was commanding in France. He had not always seen eye to eye with Lord Kitchener, but diversions of opinion did not interfere with national interests. When he had reason to believe he would be selected as Chief-in-Command, he urged that Lord Kitchener should take his place, he serving as second-in-command, but Lord Kitchener, although then he had no idea of taking the Secretaryship of War, declined.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 20.

The Gazette contains a despatch from General Smuts, who states that the German forces in East Africa number 18,000, of whom 2,000 are white troops, with 80 guns and 80 machine-guns. He pays high tribute to the work of all the members of his force, especially to General Tiphin's preparations for the offensive and his loyal co-operation, and to the Brigadier-General Van der Venters' execution of a turning movement, "to which the rapidity of our success was undoubtedly due."

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he could not make a statement regarding the appointment of a Secretary of State for War.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

A Note flatly refusing General Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico has been handed to the Mexican Ambassador. The Note rebukes the Carranza Government for the disclosure of the true state of the Mexican situation and for the attempt to force the United States to withdraw its troops.

WAR LEADING.

UNEXPLOITED RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Military Correspondent of "The Times" in an article on war organization, says:—

Now that Great Britain and our valiant Dominions are developing their full powers and increasing their manhood for war, the time has fully arrived to inquire whether the rest of the Empire is playing a part in consonance with its population and resources. We cannot feel that India has fully organized her great resources for war, and made full use of anything like her full martial qualities and public spirit of her Princes and her people. India should have thrust the Germans out of Persia, have dominated Mesopotamia, defended Egypt and counteracted East Africa, she should have impeded with open hands East. She has done nothing of the kind, though the state of her finances and the spirit of her people might well be envied by considerable Powers. Africa similarly is filled with warlike tribes and races who love fighting, and from her millions might easily provide large forces of infantry fit for the attack.

Neither India nor Africa have yet been organized fully for war. We cannot put it lower than saying that, we are almost as short of champions in war as we are in politics. If Rome for her great wars could place in line the legions from Britain, Illyria and Africa, and account these three among the choicest of her army, so we surely, from our much greater territory, should create fresh masses of troops to throw in the war. We are leaving great treasures unused, and as either the India nor the Colonial Offices have had sufficient imagination or driving power to exploit their unequalled resources for the purpose of war, the French and the German Staff take both in hand the better will be the success of our arms. Now that the rest of the Empire responds to the direction of the Imperial General Staff, there is no good reason why India and Africa should remain outside the sphere of our military organization.

GERMAN BRUTES AND FRENCH CAPTIVES.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT.

M. Galli, Deputy for Paris, returns again in the *Matin* to the subject of the ill-treatment of French prisoners.

There can be no question, he states, that French prisoners have been sent to Russia by the Germans. One of them writes: "We sleep on boards without straw, covering, or light, and we are going to build roads. The trouble is that up till the end we did not know our own destination, and brought no winter clothes."

M. Galli points out that these prisoners are exclusively members of liberal professions, or the intellectual class, and that they are being employed in the navy work, as was the case when prisoners were chosen for work in mines or on the Prussian marshes. The object is to make France give favoured treatment to certain privileged members of the German aristocracy who are prisoners in France. M. Galli points out that pressure has been brought on the French Government to divide the German prisoners into privileged and ordinary classes and to reserve special privileges and favours for the very people on whom rests the greater part of the responsibility for declaring war, as it was in their ranks that the apostles of Pan-Germanism were found. M. Galli writes: "The French Government has already protested, and has asked the Spanish Government to intervene. It is its right and duty to visit the special camps that have been improvised in Russia by the German Government, and to demand a certain number of selected German prisoners should be warned that if their Government does not give up trusting our prisoners as convicts the same fate awaits them shortly. A policy of delay and compromise is the worst possible one in dealing with Germans. The facts prove that the enemy regards our failure to give reciprocal treatment as weakness."

M. Galli points out two instances in which the threat of French reprisals has removed abuses. Money orders sent to French prisoners were being arbitrarily discounted, and the French Government warned Germany that after May 15, 80 per cent. would be deducted from the money sent to German prisoners in France. Turkeys and letters sent to French prisoners were also being held back in certain camps, the Germans pretending that their subjects were prisoners in Togoland and the Cameroons, were suffering similarly. Proof has been given that the delay was due only to transport difficulties, and the abuse in Germany has been remedied.

TREATMENT OF RUSSIANS.

The same question of the brutal treatment of prisoners by Germany is dealt with in the *Times* in the form of a manifesto that has come from Russian subjects who are prisoners in Germany. The fact, these Russians state, is worse than would be given to pigs. The bread is half flour and half moss, sawdust and potatoes. For dinner there is soup, made of carrots and rotten beetroot, and for supper a little tepid water with a little flour in it. Only very occasionally do they get a scrap of sausage or half a herring. The prisoners have become emaciated and ill, and several have died. The barracks are kept in an appalling state of dirt, and the treatment is brutal in the extreme. Prisoners are struck on the face with the fist and with oxide whips. Even the wounded are tied to posts. The men are forced to work at degrading occupations. No letters or parcels are received from home. Some of the prisoners have been forced to work in the trenches, and even in the Krupp workshops, and several have been maimed or have disappeared. There have been many cases of suicide.

In the course of the manifesto the following statement which throws light on the conditions in Germany appears:—

"The German inhabitants have cards for everything, meat, bread, eggs, butter, and milk. They only eat meat two or three times a week. Money is replaced by iron coins or stamps. The people are very much depressed by the war and the hardship it entails, and nothing is talked of but peace. We are guarded by old and infirm Reservists, lame old men and one-eyed men, armed with Russian and French guns. Every reverse and failure in the war is visited by reprisals on us."

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 1.

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Mr. C. R. Cooper ... 5
Mr. H. Appleton ... 5
Mr. W. Pendergast ... 5
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Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Staff (monthly subscription) ... 138
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H. T. Jackson ... 50
C. E. Warren ... 50
John Lemm ... 75
A. Abdorahim ... 100
F. M. Hasland ... 25
A. B. Austin ... 100
W. A. Cornell ... 25
J. McCubbin ... 50
A. Turner ... 100
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Dr. G. D. R. Black ... 50
Mr. W. J. Tutchell ... 50
Staff of the Botanical and Forestry Dept. ... 33.80
Subscribed by the Children of the Kowloon British School ... 32.85
Subscribed by the Children of the Victoria British School ... 12
Mr. E. A. Irving ... 25
"Goldfish" ... 5
Mr. A. F. Arouli ... 100
Hongkong Cricket Club, proceeds of sale of tickets for the Championship Tennis Match ... 850
Mr. M. J. D. Stephens ... 1,000
Mr. C. Thorne ... 100
Tadpole Ah Chee ... 11
Anon. ... 200
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Mr. Cheong Yee See ... 3,000
Mr. Leong Kim Tin ... 100
The Sun Co. Ltd. ... 400
Mr. Um Kam Wa ... 200
Li Sui Kam ... 200
Li Wing Kong ... 200
Isol Wei Fu ... 200
Chan Cheuk Hing ... 100
San Cheong Lung Lan ... 50
Wong Lu Tung ... 50
Tang Chee Nong ... 50
Francisco Tze Yat ... 25
Kwong Wo On ... 10
On Wing ... 5
Mr. N. L. Smith ... 18
U. Shui Kwai ... 5

Already acknowledged ... \$10,509.24
Further lists will be published shortly.

N. J. STARR,
Hon. Treasurer,
War Charities Fund,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1916.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP WON BY MR. F. MAITLAND.

Mr. F. Maitland by defeating Mr. G. C. Stark over Fan Ling yesterday, becomes possessor of the Cup kindly presented by H.E. Sir Henry May for competition among members of 12 handicaps and over, whilst Mr. Stark takes the Cup presented by the Club to the runner-up.

The game between the Finalists was full of interest throughout. At the 18th hole the match was all square, but Mr. Maitland—whose golf has been remarkably steady throughout the competition—secured the last two holes and the match. To reach the Final the winner has successfully knocked out Sir William Ross Davies, Mr. Greenhill, Mr. D. E. Clarke and Mr. Evans. At the outset of the competition it was recognised that Mr. Maitland would just about get through. His play is always characterised by steadiness, while the quality of his golf has improved considerably during the last few months. Mr. Maitland's victory is a very popular one.

The sum realised from the Entrance Fees to this Competition (about \$90.00) is to be handed to a War Charity.

At Overslag, a village partly in Holland and partly in Belgium, "summer time" is causing great confusion. The church is on Belgian territory, and the tower clock indicates German summer time, but in the church itself the Old Belgium (Greenwich) time is still observed. The Dutch officials follow the new Dutch summer time, and in the Dutch school the time differs by an hour from the German summer time. At the same time, the tower clock shows the Dutch time, the church clock shows the German time, and the Dutch officials follow the German time.

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A NATURAL EMOLLIENT AND ABSORBENT DUSTING POWDER SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL ITCHING INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN.

PREVENTION OF SORE FEET.

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S.S. 'SAIGON MARU' Capt. N. Kobayashi. Wednesday, 28th June at 7 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA & SINGAPORE.

S.S. 'NITAKA MARU' Capt. ... Thursday, 29th June at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

S.S. 'KAIJO MARU' Capt. Murakami. Sunday, 25th June, at Noon.

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S.S. BORNEO MARU. For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. 30th June.

S.S. KANTO MARU. For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan. 14th July.

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MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	CHINA	June 27, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLAY	June 27, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	July 1, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	CHIPSING	SUNDAY, June 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	SUNDAY, June 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHOTANG	SUNDAY, June 25, Daylight.
HOHONG & HAIFONG	LOKSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 8 a.m.
KORE & MOJI	YATSHING	THURSDAY, June 29, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 p.m.

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For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. 'SHIRALA', 5,500 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on the 23rd June.

S.S. 'CHAKRATA', 5,500 tons, Capt. W. F. Howitt, will be despatched for SINGAPORE & PENANG on the 28th June.

All above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD., AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. J. S. Thompson	FRIDAY, 23rd June at 3 p.m.
HAIFONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 27th June at 3 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Parnmore	FRIDAY, 30th June at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-

RANEAN PORTS, AND

LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-

VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-

TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'NYANZA', Captain J. J. GAUNT, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. The s.s. 'Nyansa' will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo. The s.s. 'Nyansa' of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

'SUWA MARU'.

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk.

Consignees of Goods are requested to forward to the Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be stored out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

* Optional Goods will be stored on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 25th June, 1916, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co. is responsible for the same.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AND NAGASAKI, &c.

THE Steamship

CHINA.

Having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding discharge or remaining on board after THURSDAY, 22nd instant at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Company's Godowns.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be examined at the Company's Godowns on SATURDAY the 24th instant.

Claims against the steamer must be filed with the Company within 10 days of the arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

O. H. RITTER, Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAYA-PACIFIC LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP 'NITKEMBANG'.

having arrived

From SAN FRANCISCO

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Consignees' and/or agent's Godowns at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 30th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 24th May by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINE

JAYA-PACIFIC LINE

Hongkong, June 19, 1916.

THE

'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

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The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due
to	from	Colombo	1916.	1916.
NYANZA	Thu. June 29	Through	Aug. 4	Aug. 13
NELLORE	Fri. July 14	Through	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 28	Through	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	Through	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	Through	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	Through	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through	Nov. 6	Nov. 13

* Passengers change steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NELLORE	FRIDAY, 23rd June.
NANKIN	MONDAY, 3rd July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 15th July.
NORE	MONDAY, 17th July.
SOMALI	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at	Due
			at	at
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passes to Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

H. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 29 SEPTEMBER 5 NOVEMBER 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

25th June. S.S. "KATIAWAR" 17th July.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" from Hongkong 16th August.

For Rates of Freight apply to THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For STEAMERS SAIL.

Steamers proceed via East Cape or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Sole Agents.

Or to Messrs. G. & Co. Canton.

HINDENBURG OR MACKENZIE?

Mr. Garvin, writing six weeks ago on the prospects of a Russian move, sums up thus—

Now Hindenburg has advanced his quarters from Kovno to Vilna, and the vigour of his push at Lake Narotch has shown that he is in strength. On the Dvinsk sector preparations have been going on for months. Masses of artillery and ammunition have been brought up by rail and carried by sea to Libau and Mamel. Fortresses like Konigsberg are said to have been stripped of their guns to pile up at the front an unparalleled weight of metal. There are skirmishes at many points to hinder our Allies from divining just where will be made the chief attempt to blast a passage. The Russians fully expect a sea-attack.

There has been little concealment of these preliminaries. They have, indeed, been so obvious that we have been rather inclined to think that the Germans might suddenly unmask another purpose elsewhere and try to smash up General Brusiloff on the Diester, to push towards Kieff, and in company with the Bulgarians to envelop Roumania. This, if successful, would bring the quickest and biggest results, and would have the best means of transport, the railway, at their disposal.

The menace to the Dvinsk sector, nevertheless, may be all it looks. The concentration of the more northern theatre of its operations, lakes and swamps, is such that Hindenburg may hope to realise his old obstinate dream at Kuropatkin's expense, and to take large Russian masses in a trap. Again, the Germans may hope by an advance like that of last year not only to capture Petrograd, but to cut its connections with Moscow, perhaps even to cut the line of supply from Archangel. Germany, with dazzling preliminary successes in the northern sector, would try to drag Sweden into the war.

At any moment the curtain may roll up on this vast stage and show how this tremendous drama is to open. What we have made clear is that coming issues on the Russian front are the dominating interest of the war. If the Tsar's armies have to give back the struggle may well be prolonged beyond three years, and we in Britain shall have to take out of our pockets the last ounce of sacrifice.

(The offensive has been taken by Russia, not the defensive, which alters circumstances.)

GERMAN REIGN OF TERROR IN THE CAMEROONS.

NATIVES OF ALL AGES OR SEX MURDERED.

The following extract from a report dated January 29, 1916, compiled by a Nigerian officer who was serving an intelligence office with the column operating in Northern and Central Kamerun under Brigadier-General Curle, is issued for publication by the Colonial Office—

"Any natives who showed any sympathy with the Allied forces, and many of those who did not, were promptly murdered. Sex or age was no protection. Carriers who were slow or weak were brutally beaten or shot. The Hausas were the objects of the gravest suspicion and were often imprisoned or murdered."

"An attempt was made to start a Mohammedan rising against the British and French. Letters in Arabic were sent to all important chiefs, and posted outside mosques, calling upon all true believers to help the German Kaiser, the friend of the Sultan of Turkey, to fight change the Mohammedan religion. Some letters in a similar strain, purporting to come from the Sultan of Turkey himself, were also distributed. Up to date this agitation has fallen absolutely flat."

"The following men are reported by the natives to have been killed by the Germans for being in sympathy with the British: The chiefs of Mubi, Madagali and his son, Mandi and his son, Marna and Kalfi; the Alkali of Mubi and three Alkalis of Marua, Kaigamma Bairo, Sukhin Shauru, Mabin and Kama. Admittedly all of these were there only a few examples. The chief of Mubi was actually pursued into British territory and murdered by German soldiers at Hildi, south of Uba."

MAINED BRITISH PRISONERS.

INHUMAN SCENE IN BAVARIA.

An exchanged prisoner who has returned to England, relating his experiences as a prisoner of war being taken to Würzburg, writes of a young Irishman who was in the carriage with him. This young man had been very badly wounded in the face, having lost the sight of one eye, was also deaf in one ear, and abjectly disabled. At Aachenburg, one of the places they stopped at on the journey, a mob came in to look at the prisoners.

The scene was telling our visitors that one of the Englishmen had been shot in the face and was badly disabled. Whereupon a German soldier pulled the poor fellow out of the sleeping mass on the floor and sat him upon the seat, the others standing round pointing with their fingers at the poor mutilated face with coarse jeering laughter. The young Irish soldier sat patiently through it all—his blind eye was a running sore, the torn cheek in healing had left a hideously scarred hollow, and the mouth and nose were twisted to one side. His condition would have stirred pity in the heart of a savage, and yet these Germans laughed and jeered.

This scene comes back to me with a fresh bitterness when I see the able-bodied young civilians in this country—they must number millions—who should be ashamed to be seen alive until the perpetration of deeds such as these have been brought to account.

This poor fellow came from County Carlow. Is there a man in Carlow or in all Ireland who could have witnessed this scene unmoved?

So much stronger is the impression of things seen than things heard that, although I have second-hand evidence of far worse horrors of wounded men shot, of men of a well-known regiment killed and beaten along the road to a German prison—none of these things, no atrocity of Louvain, no story of women and children tortured, has moved me so much to a deep loathing of Germany as the pathetic sight of this young Irishman and his heartless tormentors.

An English officer who saw the outrage did not know what became of this poor fellow—probably one of the Irishmen tortured to death at Aachenburg.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS REPORT.

CAUSES STOCK TO DROP.

When it became known that the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company proposed the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 4 per cent. the stock was lowered a couple of points, disappointment being expressed at some quarters, that the distribution was not larger. The report which has just been issued, however, remove any disappointment, it being of a decidedly satisfactory character.

The year 1914 was an unsatisfactory one for the company, chiefly owing to the conditions then prevailing. But even when comparison is made with 1913 a substantial increase in profits is shown. After providing for depreciation of the fleet and including dividends on shares in steamship and other companies, the profits for the year ended December 31 last amounted to £203,315, as compared with only £201,448 for 1914 and £230,986 for 1913.

The directors set aside to reserve £200,000 in place of a 4½ per cent. dividend from the fund last year in order to pay the preference dividend, and recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. on the ordinary stock, making 8 per cent. for the year ending 1915, to be carried forward—Shipping World.

If you have at your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June 1916.

Date	Ends	Begin
June 2nd	5.23	7.19
" 3rd	5.30	7.20
" 4th	5.30	7.20
" 5th	5.30	7.20
" 6th	5.30	7.20
" 7th	5.31	7.21
" 8th	5.31	7.21
" 9th	5.31	7.21
" 10th	5.31	7.21
" 11th	5.31	7.21
" 12th	5.31	7.21

STRAITS RUBBER COMPANIES.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, June 22nd.

STRAITS RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 22nd.

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FANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000

PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

SILVER \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowling, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. M. Edkins, Esq., Hon. Mr. D.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum

" 6 " 3 " " " " "

" 12 " 3½ " " " " "

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

1517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$21,500,000

RESERVE FUND \$21,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$21,500,000

PRINCIPALS \$21,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,

Manager.

Hongkong, June 13, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$15,000,000

Subscribed \$15,000,000

Paid-up \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$15,000,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL 30,0

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 28th June, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Twin Bedstead Teakwood Box Mattresses, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc. Large Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware including Cut-glass, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Ice Chests, etc., Bath Room Tiles, etc., a quantity of Good Electro Plate.

Also
One "Caille" Portable Motor with Battery, etc., complete, 2 Pianos in good condition. Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Teakwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, a few Oil Paintings, Bath Tubs, a number of Indian Carpets and Rugs, a number of Rolls of Mattings, etc. (New) and a quantity of Brass Ware.

And
A Choice Selection of Brass Jardiniere, Vases, Ivory Figures, Japanese Tea Sets.

Also
A few lots of Rentwood Chairs (New), Bath Towels, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 22, 1916.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 1 penny per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements on pages 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 3, 4, 5 and 7 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address: "Main" Hongkong, Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Hydrographic Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at "Yim Shei Tsai" during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamou Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

June 22nd to 29th, 1916.

High Water	Low Water
Time	Height
6.15 a.m.	1.5
12.15 p.m.	1.5
6.15 p.m.	1.5
12.15 a.m.	1.5
6.15 a.m.	1.5
12.15 p.m.	1.5
6.15 p.m.	1.5
12.15 a.m.	1.5
6.15 a.m.	1.5
12.15 p.m.	1.5
6.15 p.m.	1.5
12.15 a.m.	1.5

Temperature
Hongkong, June 22, 1916.

Barometer	Thermometer
29.67	78.0
29.68	78.0
29.69	78.0
29.70	78.0
29.71	78.0
29.72	78.0
29.73	78.0
29.74	78.0
29.75	78.0
29.76	78.0
29.77	78.0
29.78	78.0
29.79	78.0
29.80	78.0

COMPARE THE WORK!

THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

Fit. 27. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

TO LET

OFFICES, at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, "HILLSIDE" The Peak.

No. 1 & 2 West End Terrace, CANTON.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, RINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators.

Hongkong, May 16, 1916.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 103, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 20, 1916.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 23, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

ROUTER BROCKLEMAN & CO.

Hongkong, April 15, 1916.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LORDSLEIGH" 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—
MOWBRAY & NORTHCOTE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 16, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building.

For particulars see apply to—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.

Hongkong, May, 2, 1916.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon.

No. 2, Lyceum Villas.

Apply to—
CHANG YUK SHU,
C/O YEE SANG FAT CO.,
34, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 22, 1916.

RINGWORM ON CHILD'S HEAD

Neck and Legs. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Quite Well. Also Healed Eczema on Baby.

1. Round Hill Crescent, Upper Level Road, Brighton, Eng.—"My little girl, ringworm appeared in a running sore on the top of her head, then on her neck and legs. Her hair came out and we discovered a circle where the hair had fallen. I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now she is quite well."

"My baby's face and arms, neck and groin became inflamed and swollen. They said it was weeping eczema. I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Within six weeks he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. N. P. F. 1914.

Sample Each Free by Post with 2 p. skin Book. Address postcard to P. Newbery & Sons, 37, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

Lushan, British str., 1,221, J. Gibbs, Shanghai June 18, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Nishio Maru, Japanese str., 2,638, S. Hibi, Wakamatsu June 18, Coal.—M. B.

Anglo, British steamer, 1,603, R. Macfarlane, Chingwangtao June 14, Coal.—DOWELL & CO., LTD.

Fungshing, Chinese str., 999, J. Jones, Saigon June 17, Rice.—CHINFA.

Genial, British steamer, 1,366, F. H. Davies, Wakamatsu June 15, Coal.—RAY & CO.

Ryoun Maru, Japanese str., 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi, Moji June 16, General.—DOWELL & CO., LTD.

Wuichow, British str., from Canton.

Adair, British str., from Canton.

June 22.

Nellie, British str., 1,540, A. M. King, London May 19, and Singapore June 17, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Toyotomi Maru, Japanese str., 1,461, J. Satoh, Moji June 16, Coal.—O. S. K.

Kunshou, British steamer, 1,450, J. A. Martin, Saigon June 18, Rice and General.—CHINFA.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

Japan, for Shanghai and Kobe.

Telegraph, for Saigon.

Chinese, for Canton.

June 22.

Katori Maru, for Singapore and London.

Antioch, for Shanghai.

Hailan, for Hainan.

Asia Maru, for Quinhon.

Adair, for Chingwangtao.

Hongkong, for Saigon.

Swatow, for Canton.

Manila Maru, for Keelung and Tacoma.

Kanton Maru, for Chingwangtao.

Lushan, for Hainan.

Hongkong, for Hainan and Haiphong.

June 22.

Antioch, for Shanghai.

June 22.

June 22.

June 22.

June 22.

June 22.

June 22.

WEATHER REPORT

On the 22nd at noon—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific. The southern depression is stationary. Another depression is shown over central China. An anticyclone is well established over the Borneo Islands.

Pressure has increased slightly over Japan, Formosa and the Philippines; it has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and is steady over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

Total since January 1st, 31.37 inches, against an average of 34.70 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 23rd June.

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: S. E. winds, moderate; shower.

2.—Formosa Channel: S. E. winds, moderate; fine.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station—
Antiochus Katori Maru
City of Vienna

INWARD MAILS.

SIBERIAN MAIL—Per s.s. Sankiang, London May 28.

SINGAPORE—Per s.s. Chakrata, June 25.

EUROPE (VIA NAGAPATAN)—Per steamer Atsuta Maru, June 26.

LITERATURE FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Magazines and paper bound books will be accepted for transmission free of charge to the British Naval and Military Forces.

No other articles can be accepted without prepayment of postage.

BOOK POST TO RUSSIA.

Books in boards and bound books can again be accepted for transmission by post to Russia.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Mails will close for—

SAIGON.
Per Doreat, at 5 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

JAPAN VIA KOBE.
Per Yamanote Maru, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

BANGKOK.
Per Doreat, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
Per Hailan, at 1 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

STRAITS, BURMAH & INDIA VIA CALCUTTA.
Per Sharda, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

FORT BAYARD.
Per Sui An, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd June.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & PORT MORESBY (VIA BATAVIA).
Per Rijn, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.
Per Doreat, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per Yamanote, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & PORT MORESBY (VIA BATAVIA).
Per Rijn, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

Per Doreat, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

WIRAIWAI & TIENTSIN.
Per Cheong, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per Sui An, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per Sui An, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th June.

HAIPHONG, TOURANE, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPTE & YERUBO.
Per Magellan, Registration at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th June. Letters at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th June.

SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.
Per Kato Maru, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th June.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN VIA KOBE.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per Atsuta Maru, Registration at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 26th June. Letters at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th June.

(Shanghai British P.O.—Saturday, 1st July.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND & NEW GUINEA VIA PORT DARWIN.
Per Cheong, Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th June.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
Per Sui An, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 27th June.

FORMOSA, YU, KEELUN, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA MOJI, VICTORIA, SEATTLE & UNITED KINGDOM VIA CANADA.
Per Sui An, Registration at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th June. Letters at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th June.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per Cheong, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 27th June.

SHARE REPORT.

JUNE 22ND, 1916.

Stock and paid up Value	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'tai \$125	\$763 a.	Div. £4/6 and bonus 1/4 s/c 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons\$ 30	\$400	\$7 final a/c 1914, \$18 Interim a/c 1915	6 p.c.
North China\$ 25	T. 175	Int. 12 1/2 s/c 1915	6 p.c.
Unions\$100	\$910	Final of \$30 and bonus \$10 a/c 1914, Interim of \$30 a/c 1915	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze\$ 50	\$340	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 and int. of \$6 on account 1915	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire\$ 20	\$158	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1914.	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire\$ 30	\$375 b.	\$27 for 1914	5 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships \$60	\$182 b.	\$5 Int. for 1915/1916	p.c.
Steamboats\$ 15	\$214 b.	\$1 for 1915	p.c.
Indo-China\$ 100	\$424 b.	6/4 for 1915	
(Preferred).....	\$424 b.	10/4 Bonus	
(Deferred).....	\$124 b.	6/4 for 1915	
"Shell" Transports £1	102 1/2 b.	3/4 a/c 1915 Coupon 25	
"Star Ferry"\$ 10	\$354 a.	9/4 a/c 1915 Coupon 25	
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar\$100	\$113 b.	\$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30/4/16	5 1/2 p.c.
Malacca Sugar\$100	\$37 b.	\$5 for 1915	
MINING.			
Kailash£1	37/4	1/4 a/c 1915/16, Coupons Nos. 7	
Langkatpds. 10	T. 27 b.	Tls. 1 for 1915	
Rauta£1	\$2.90 a.	3/4 a/c 1915	
Trench Mines£1	40/4	1/4 a/c 1916	
Ural Caspian£1	32/8 b.	1/4 Interim 1915	
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves \$ 50	\$21 b.	\$3 1/2 for 1915	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks\$ 50	\$121 a.	\$5 a/c 1915	4 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 75 1/2	Tls. 3 for year ending 30/4/15	
Longlaw Wharfs T. 100	T. 82	Tls. 3 for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels.....\$ 50	108 1/2 a.	\$5 a/c 1915	
Central Estates\$100	\$38 a.	\$7 a/c 1915	8 p.c.
Hongkong Lands\$100	\$101 1/2 b.	\$7 a/c 1915	
Hamphrys Estates \$ 10	\$2 1/2 b.	35 cents for 1915	8 p.c.
Kowloon Lands\$ 50	\$38	\$2 1/2 for 1915	12 p.c.
East Point\$ 50	\$36 a.	34 1/2 a/c 1915	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 95	12 1/2 for 1915 and 1 cent bonus	
COTTON MILLS.			
Shanghai Cottons T. 60	T. 137 1/2 b.	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/15	11 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 60	T. 92 b.	Tls. 8 div. & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus for year ending 30/4/16	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....T. 10	T. 132 b.	Tls. 1 1/2 for 1915	12 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....T. 5	T. 5 b.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 12	\$2 1/2 a.	72 cts. for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 5	\$4.50 a.	6 p.c. for year ending 28/2/16	8 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$24 b.	70 cents for 1915	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 6	\$24 b.	\$1.25 for year ending 31/7/15	4 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$9.33 b.	60 cents for 1915	6 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$44 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1915/1916	6 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 25	\$170	\$11 1/2 a/c 1915	
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$132 b.	\$3 a/c 1915	8 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 40	\$3.40 b.	30 cents a/c 1915	6 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 25	\$22	\$9 for 1915	8 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$24 b.	7 1/2 for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 1	70 cts.		
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 5	\$37	25 cents for 1914/1915	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$14 b.	\$1 for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 10	\$7.50	70 cents for 1915	10 p.c.
Shanghai Yik.....\$ 7	\$24 b.	50 cents for 1915/1916	7 1/2 p.c.
Sellers, Buyers, and General Brokers.			
MOXON & TAYLOR			
No. 111, China and General Brokers			